

**CALIFORNIA ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY**

**HANDBOOK**

**For Completing**

**An Archeological Site Record**  
**DPR 422 A - I (Rev. 5/86)**

**Office of Historic Preservation  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001**

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## PREFACE

At the request of several State and Federal Agencies, Information Centers and contract archeologists, the Office of Historic Preservation printed a series of site record forms and developed a working draft of this manual in 1982. The forms were developed primarily by the North Central Information Center (California State University, Sacramento) with significant efforts by the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the California Department of Parks and Recreation with reviews by the Information Centers of the California Archeological Inventory and independent archeologists.

The forms were developed out of the widespread recognition that a standard form that is legible and manageable would assist everyone who utilizes the site records. The use of these forms has facilitated faster review and trinomial assignment by the Information Centers and greater efficiency by users of the Information Centers' Site Files. Use of these forms has also increased the efficiency of field archeologists attempting to relocate sites recorded on them. The Archeological Site Record and Handbook were developed with the following goals in mind:

1. Effectiveness in documenting archeological resources;
2. Efficiency in completing the form;
3. Efficiency in managing the Site File;
4. Efficiency and information value for future researchers' use of the Site File.

In 1986, a second Review Draft was issued which included modifications addressing some of the concerns voiced about the previous edition, including procedures for recording historic properties. At the February 3, 1989 hearing of the State Historical Resources Commission, the Commission formally approved this Handbook as the standard which the Office of Historic Preservation requires for site documentation. At this same hearing, the Commission also adopted a formal Policy Governing the assignment of Trinomials to Archeological Sites and the acceptance of these site records into the California Archeological Inventory which is included in this volume as Appendix III.

The forms and Handbook have, since 1982, been utilized by the vast majority of practicing archeologists throughout California and a number of them have commented to the Office and others concerning various aspects of the form and handbook. All comments which have been received by the Office were given consideration, and those who took the time to develop these comments are thanked for their efforts.

The Handbook is written for the experienced field archeologist. Consequently, the instructions are brief and assume the reader has a baseline of standard archeological knowledge. If you have any questions or comments on the form or manual, please contact Mr. William Seidel at:

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## INTRODUCTION

The Archeological Site Record is the basic data gathering and management tool for archeology in California today. It is not unusual for the Site Record to be the only record of a site. For these two reasons, a full and complete site record should be filled out and submitted to the appropriate Information Center (see Appendix I) following each substantive visit to, or work on, a site. Sites should be referred to by their assigned Trinomial Designation in any publication or document (see OHP Policy Statement, Appendix II).

The information categories included in this Handbook do not meet all academic research needs or property-specific management needs. They do constitute the minimal information necessary for proper data management of the cultural properties of California and a consensus of information on most forms which have been in use in this state.

The Site Record becomes permanent documentation when accepted by an Information Center and assigned a State Trinomial Designation. Consequently, the Office of Historic Preservation has developed criteria for acceptance of site records into the California Archeological Inventory.

## DEFINITIONS

**SITE:** For purposes of the California Archeological Inventory, a "Site" is defined as a location of associated artifacts and features, regardless of temporal placement or complexity. Minimally, a "Site" must meet two criteria:

1. It must consist of at least three associated artifacts or a single feature. "Isolates" (less than three associated artifacts) will not be assigned a Trinomial Designation. If a record has been filled out for an isolate, this will be kept at the appropriate Information Center for future researchers' use.
2. A site must be at least 45 years of age. The age of the site may be determined by artifactual evidence, documentary evidence, or similarity of the site to others which have firm dating.

**STRUCTURE:** A structure is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. Examples are: covered bridges, lighthouses, water towers, radio telescopes. (36 CFR Part 60)

**BUILDING:** A building is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. (36 CFR Part 60)

**OBJECT:** An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. (36 CFR Part 60)

## **HISTORIC ERA PROPERTIES - DISCUSSION**

When originally designed, the Site Record Form was felt to be sufficient for both prehistoric and historic sites and features. It has become apparent, over the last couple of years, that certain classes of information pertinent to historic era sites were not included. This edition of the Handbook has been made more explicit relating to historic sites. However, the archeological form is considered incomplete for recording properties recognized for historic, architectural or aesthetic qualities. Properties which contain these qualities are most typically buildings, structures or objects which have maintained their pattern of organization.

The Historic Resources Inventory Form, DPR 523, and its instructions were developed by the Office of Historic Preservation for recording these types of properties. For over a decade the form has been used in community-wide surveys and in smaller, project-related investigations. It is a two page form (front and back), which attempts to distill the information ordinarily found on a National Register application.

This form was developed to be used by individuals qualified in historic analysis and architectural history. It is strongly suggested that individuals who prepare the form have expertise in these areas. Nevertheless, the ability to complete, even its narrative sections on description and significance, is not limited to those with specific academic backgrounds. Planners, historians, architectural historians, architects, archeologists, and others have all used the form successfully.

Copies of the DPR 523, the accompanying computer encoding sheet (DPR 660), and the Survey Workbook can be obtained from:

Coordinator, Historic Resources Inventory  
Office of Historic Preservation  
P. O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

## **REBURIAL OF NATIVE AMERICAN REMAINS AND GRAVE GOODS**

The reburial of Native American human remains and grave goods became a matter of law in California with the passage of the Native American Heritage Bill and its amendment, Chapter 1492 (SB 297), effective as of 1984. Existing State Law directly effects those involved in recording and managing California's archeological heritage. Since any given reburial process is in accordance with the local Native American's desires, recordation of this activity, to at least a certain extent, is under their control. The following guidelines for recordation were developed with the assistance of staff to the California Native American Heritage Commission and are offered to serve several purposes:

1. To afford these remains the greatest possible protection from inadvertent destruction.
2. To maintain the integrity of the archeological data base.
3. To facilitate planning decisions of all parties concerned with these values and the use of the land containing them.
4. The Native American Heritage Commission is mandated by law to

catalogue grave and burial sites. The recordation of "Reburial Sites" will assist them in carrying out this mandate and facilitate their protection of these sites.

There are three reburial situations which may require different types of recordation. Regardless of the type of recordation recommended, the institution housing the results of any analyses of the remains or grave goods should be specified under "Remarks:" as should the contact person for the local Native American group.

1. Reburial within an archeological site, either the site of origin or a different one.  
This is generally the least desirable situation since it may involve destruction of archeological values, and has the potential for further disturbance and future misinterpretation of the archeological record. Proper recordation, then, is most important in this instance. The results of this activity should be recorded as a site update on the full Site Record Form. Special attention should be paid to making a full and accurate description of the entire site, the nature of the disturbance caused by the reburial, the treatment of this disturbed deposit, and the exact locations and conditions of the reburials. The record should be accompanied by maps of the full site, showing the positions of the reburials, which are the products of an instrument survey. Burial positions should be correlated with their accession numbers or equivalent designations. The institution housing the results of any analyses of the remains or grave goods should be specified under "Remarks:" as should the contact person for the local Native American group.
2. Reburial in archeologically sterile ground near to or remote from the site of origin.  
This situation should result in the use of both a Continuation Sheet to append to the Site Record of the site of origin and the use of a New Deposit/Redeposit Form. The Continuation Sheet should be used to cross-reference the Site Record to the New Deposit/Redeposit Record utilizing the Re-recordation Guidelines as appropriate. The New Deposit/Redeposit Form should be filled out in accordance with its instructions.
3. Reburial in a Dedicated Cemetery.  
This situation should be documented by a Continuation Sheet to be appended to the Site Record only since the re-burial will be recorded at the cemetery. If the Cemetery does not record their burials in a manner appropriate to this sections purposes, some greater measure of recordation should be attempted.

To best accomplish each of the three purposes of this section, these forms should be filed with the appropriate Information Center. They should also be filed with the Native American Heritage Commission for inclusion in the Sacred Lands Inventory for additional protection. This affords the site two levels of review during the planning process. Should the local Native Americans desire that these forms not be filed with the Information Center, they may be willing to have them filed solely at the Native American Heritage Commission. If this is also objectionable to the local Native Americans, the forms could be filed with a local Native American Group's

Tribal documents or historic record.

Be advised that the recordation of the reburial of human interments is a matter of negotiation between the parties concerned. The values inherent in this situation are both scientific and cultural. Questions concerning the California Native American Heritage Commission should be addressed to:

Executive Secretary  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 288  
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

(916) 322-7791

#### **CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN THE CALIFORNIA ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY**

##### **FORMAT REQUIREMENTS:**

The following format requirements will be strictly interpreted by the Information Centers.

1. Records must have at least a 3/4 inch margin on the binding edge and a 1/2 inch margin on the remaining three sides. This applies to all record components including the maps.
2. Space must be allocated on the top right-hand corner of each page for the Permanent Trinomial Designation and Other Designations.
3. Space must be allocated on the top left-hand corner for Form Title and Pagination.
4. Pagination must include page number and total number of pages.
5. All records must be clean, clear, reproducible photocopies or originals.
6. All records must be typewritten. Graphics may be hand-printed if clear and readily legible.

##### **REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF WORD-PROCESSORS IN PRODUCING SITE RECORDS:**

The use of word processors in producing site records is encouraged. The following standards have been developed in consultation with several Information Centers and field archeologists to help integrate this technology into the existing record system.

1. All Format requirements shall apply to word-processor generated forms.
2. All items specified in this Handbook shall be included on the form, whether-or-not they are completed.
3. Items will be titled and numbered as in this Handbook.
4. Item titles and numbers will be printed in a different font or otherwise made to stand out from the textual information.
5. Each item should be fully entered without the use of continuation sheets if the descriptive information is less than a page long. If it is more than a page in length, a brief synopsis of the information should be included under the item name and the full text should be written on continuation sheets.



## **HISTORIC ERA PROPERTY RECORDATION REQUIREMENTS**

### **How to use the Historic Property Survey Form:**

The Historic Property Survey Form may be used by itself or as a Feature Record of the more extended Archeological Site Record.

1. If the submitting party desires a Trinomial Designation for a historic era property and has utilized a Historic Property Survey Form, this form must be submitted as a Feature Record of the more extended Archeological Site Record, DPR 422.
2. A Historic Property Survey Form submitted by itself will not be given a Trinomial Designation and will not be entered into the Archeological Inventory. However, through prior arrangement with OHP, it may be included in the OHP's Historic Property Inventory.

### **When to use the Historic Property Survey Form:**

3. A Historic Property Survey Form must be used in recording a property in which the primary value is a historic structure, building, object or complex of these.
4. If a property contains structures, buildings and objects over 45 years old which are not the primary value of the property, a Historic Property Survey Form should be appended to DPR-422 to record these as features.

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:**

A completed site record form has three parts:

1. A completed textual record which, in this series, is 2 pages.
2. A detailed site map.
3. A site location map consisting of a photocopy of the appropriate USGS quadrangle. The location map must be the last page of the Site Record.

Each Site Record must contain all three components before it will be accepted for inclusion in the California Archeological Inventory.

Each of the components must conform to the specific requirements detailed on the following pages.

Two copies of each record are required. One copy is filed at the Information Center and one copy is forwarded by the Information Center to the Central Repository at the Office of Historic Preservation.

Any Site Record dated after December 31, 1982 and submitted to an Information Center may be returned for additional information if it does not comply with the previous edition of the Handbook. Any Site Record dated after June 30, 1987 and submitted to an Information Center may be returned for additional information if it does not comply with this edition of the Handbook.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SITE RECORD FORM DER 422**

This form must be typewritten. Maps and graphics may be hand-printed if clear and legible.

No markings may appear outside the borders of this form.

Pagination must be complete and correct.

Pages 1 and 2 of this form must be completely filled out. If information for a category is unavailable, "Unknown" must be placed in this category.

Upper Right-hand Corner:

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_ Supplement ☐

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_ Supplement ☐

Leave this line blank. It will be filled in by the appropriate Information Center.

Exception: If you are re-recording a site which you originally recorded and for which you received a Trinomial Designation from an Information Center, fill in the Trinomial Designation and check the box marked Supplement on each page (See section on Re-recording).

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Place the Agency Number, Field Number or other temporary site number here on all pages. If you know the Trinomial Designation for the site it should be placed here also. If the site has a well-known or ethnographic name it should be recorded here on Page 1 only. Ethnographic names must be referenced in the space provided under item 31. References. If there is more than one entry on these lines, they should be separated by "/".

Right-hand Margin:

( )

Most categories have a set of parentheses at their end. Put an "X" within the appropriate ( ) if a continuation sheet is used for an item.

Upper Left-hand Corner:

"Agency Name"

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD**

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_.

If you desire to place your Institution's name on this site record form, it should be placed here. Do not infringe on form titles.

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_.

Fill this in on each page. The first blank is for the page number and the second blank is for the total number of sheets in the site record.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TEXTUAL RECORDS DPR 422 A and B - Pages 1 and 2:**

**1. County:** \_\_\_\_\_

Put the full name(s) of the County(ies) in which the site is located. If the site is located in more than one county, put the county containing the majority of the site first.

**2. USGS Quad:** \_\_\_\_\_ (7.5') \_\_\_\_ (15') \_\_\_\_ Photorevised \_\_\_\_\_

Put the name of the USGS topographic map in the space immediately following "USGS Quad:". Place the last two digits of the year the map was published immediately after "(7.5')" if the map is a 7.5' quadrangle or immediately after "(15')" if the map is a 15' quadrangle. If the map has been photorevised, place the date of revision in the last space on this line. Note: 7.5' or 15' maps must be used for this item and the Site Location Map. If you have the site plotted on a different scale map, as are sometimes available through land managing agencies, this should also be attached.

**3. UTM Coordinates: Zone** \_\_\_\_ **m Easting** \_\_\_\_ **m Northing ( )**

**Zone** is a two digit number, either "10" or "11" in California. This is usually indicated in the lower left corner of the USGS quad.

**Easting** is a six digit number.

**Northing** is a seven digit number.

These three numbers comprise the UTM Reference point. Northing and Easting must be recorded to the nearest 10 meters on a 7.5' map and to the nearest 25 meters on a 15' map. It is noted that this level of accuracy exceeds the recorder's ability to spot the actual location on the map in many cases.

**TYPICAL SITES** - One central UTM point must be given for all sites covering an area of less than 10 acres.

**LARGE SITES** - A site covering an area of 10 acres or more must have four (4) UTM reference points defining its boundaries. These four points define the smallest quadrangle which fully encloses the site. They should be listed as A, B, C, and D starting in the most north-eastern corner and preceding in a clockwise direction. When recording a site of more than ten (10) acres, all four UTM points must be listed. Use the continuation sheet, if utilizing DPR's form format.

**LINEAR SITES** - UTM's for linear sites should be recorded in accordance with Appendix V.

See Appendix VI for a general discussion of the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid System (UTM).

4. Township        Range       ;        1/4 of        1/4 of        1/4 of        1/4 of Section        Base Mer        ( )

Record the Township, Range, Section and quadrants of that section to at least 1/16 of a section where regular section lines are available. Space is provided for recordation down to 1/256th of a section (= 2 1/2 acres).

The final entry on this line is for the Base Meridian from which the Townships and Ranges are designated. Specify the appropriate Base Meridian with the following three letter designator:

Humboldt Base Meridian = HBM  
Mount Diablo Base Meridian = MDM  
San Bernardino Base Meridian = SBM

5. Map Coordinates:        mmS        mmE (from NW corner of map)

This is another method of locating a site on the USGS quadrangle. It is included as a check on the UTM location. Though not mandatory, it is desirable if this measure is completed. Record the millimeters south and east of the north and west map borders to the site. (Note: Utilize the line defining the edge of the map, not the edge of the paper.)

6. Elevation                      ( )

Record the elevation of the site as read off the USGS quadrangle. If the site covers a large range of elevations, record the highest and lowest elevations. Note: Be sure to put the units of measurement (ft. or m) as USGS has published maps with elevations in meters.

## 7. Location: \_\_\_\_\_

This category has been used for a number of different types of information, all of which have validity. Consequently, record the following types of information here in the order given, as appropriate. Separate the different types of information with a " / ".

1. Agency management unit or parcel number. Sites located within urban areas should have parcel numbers recorded.
2. Site's relationship to its immediate physical environment.
3. Directions for getting to the site. Note: Permanent features should be used here, especially at the starting point. Dirt road designations may not be permanent.

## 8. Prehistoric \_\_\_ Historic \_\_\_ Protohistoric \_\_\_

Check all that are appropriate. If there is any uncertainty as to whether a site is protohistoric, use the following definitions and determine according to observational data.

**Prehistoric:** Sites from this era contain materials derived solely from the indigenous cultures and are not indicated in the historic record.

**Historic:** Sites from this era generally contain a dominance of features designed or influenced by non-indigenous groups.

**Protohistoric:** For purposes of this form, "protohistoric" is defined as the transition period between the prehistoric and historic eras during which Native American cultures began to acquire traits from non-indigenous cultures. Sites from this period generally contain historic artifacts such as glass trade beads, European smoking pipes, coins, buttons, etc. A protohistoric site may have an ethnographically recorded name.

## 9. Site Description: \_\_\_\_\_

This should be a concise, complete statement which provides a mental image of the site and its major cultural and natural features. The description consists of the physical characteristics of the site which were observed (e.g. habitation debris, lithic scatter, shell mound, house, corral, steam engine). Purported functional categories (e.g. temporary camp, seasonal processing station, village) may be stated in addition to the observed attributes.

For historic sites, describe the age or dates of construction, original appearance (if known), modifications, and present condition. The derivation of the age of the site must be explicitly stated. If the site contains a building, structure or object which is 45 years of age or older and which has maintained its pattern of organization, a Historic Resources Inventory Form (DPR 523) should be completed. If one of these forms are used, the description of the feature should be very brief here and should emphasize the non-structural aspects of the site. If a historic map was utilized, a copy of that map can be included on the Feature Record Form.

10. Area: \_\_\_\_\_ m( ) x \_\_\_\_\_ m( ) = \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

These dimensions must be given, must be in meters, and must be consistent with the site map. They should be entered as length first, width second, and area third. "Area" should reflect the actual area of the site, not length times width unless the site rectangular. The typical prehistoric site is roughly elliptic in shape and, if so, its approximate area can be computed using  $A = \pi(LW)/4$  (Area =  $\pi$  x length x width  $\div$  4 where  $\pi = 3.1417$ ).

State the orientation of the measurements in the space between parentheses using one of the four basic compass lines best approximating the actual measurement: N-S, E-W, NE-SW, or NW-SE.

Method of determination: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Specify how the length and width were determined (e.g. pacing, tape, map measurement, triangulation) and what measure was used to determine the site boundaries (e.g. flake distribution, soil color change, mound topography, vegetation change, property boundary).

11. Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ cm Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Give the depth of the deposit in centimeters and method of determining this figure. An estimate is appropriate as long as its rationale is explained.

12. Features: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

The salient cultural features of the site must be listed, quantified and explained, as appropriate. Important features should be given a designation. The features which are listed and designated must be in agreement with the site map and any feature maps which are provided. Note: See Appendix VII for recommended information categories and methods for recording small bedrock milling features.

All structures, buildings, objects and landscaping features should be recorded here as features (unless they comprise the entire property). Structures, buildings and objects which are older than 45 years of age should be listed and given a designation here and should be recorded on DPR 523.

**13. Artifacts:** \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Describe all artifacts or artifact categories observed at the site. Note if they are grave goods. Give them a designation if they are plotted on the site map. Give some measure of absolute or relative quantity of listed artifact categories and reference to any attached photographs or drawings.

**14. Non-artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains:** \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

This category should be used for itemizing such remains as animal bone (non-human), marine shell fragments, floral material, pollen, charcoal, fire-affected rocks, manuports and unmodified rocks or fill material. Some measure of relative quantity and distribution is recommended. Describe all non-human bone, shell and floral material to the extent possible: family, genus, species, burned or unburned, size, relative quantities, distribution.

**15. Date Recorded:** \_\_\_\_\_

Write the date the site was recorded in the field.

**16. Recorded by:** \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Put, at least, the first initial and full last name of the individuals who recorded the site in the field, and of the individual responsible for the accuracy of the record.

**17. Affiliation and Address:** \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Put the name of your institution, firm, agency, etc. and address here. If records and files are not housed at this institution, give the name and address where they are housed on a continuation sheet.

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**18. Human Remains:** \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Record the presence or absence of any human remains observed on site. Give an indication of quantity and condition. The exact location of the remains should be described here and shown on the site map. If none were observed but there is a high probability of burials or cremations, this may be stated with an explanation. State the disposition of any osteological material removed from the site.



19. Site Disturbances: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Give an indication of the degree of disturbance and the agents which have caused this disturbance. Also state the potential for future disturbance by these and other agents.

20. Nearest Water: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
(type, distance and direction)

Give the name, type (if not specified in the name), distance, and direction (compass bearing or main compass point) from the site's edge to the nearest natural fresh water source. If the nearest water cannot be determined on site or from a map write "Unknown" here. Note: Modern artificial bodies of water, saltwater bays and the ocean should be referenced under item 7. Location, not here.

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): \_\_\_\_\_ [Plant List ( )]

Give the vegetation community located around the site. If more than one community exists, list them all. If you desire to give a list of the plants observed surrounding the site, put an "X" in the parentheses immediately following "Plant List" and use a continuation sheet. The terminology used for the plant community should be from a standard botanical text such as Munz, Barbour and Major, Ornduff, Cheatham and Haller, or the California Natural History Guides published by U.C. Press, Berkeley. The reference used should be cited under item 31. References.

22. Vegetation (on site): \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Identify those plants which you recognize on-site using common or scientific names, including both native and introduced species. You may wish to give some measure of ground cover (vegetation density) here.

23. Site Soil: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Describe the soil of the site, including color, texture (e.g. sandy, clay, loam), and the presence and abundance of rocks. If available, use a Munsell color chart and state the numerical designation and corresponding name. If used, the soil must be wet when recorded. Utilize an established soil series if possible and cite the source under item 31. References.

24. Surrounding Soil: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

As above. If relevant, note locations. If there is no discernible difference, write "Same". Sub-soils as determined by profiles or augering may also be noted here.

## 25. Geology: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

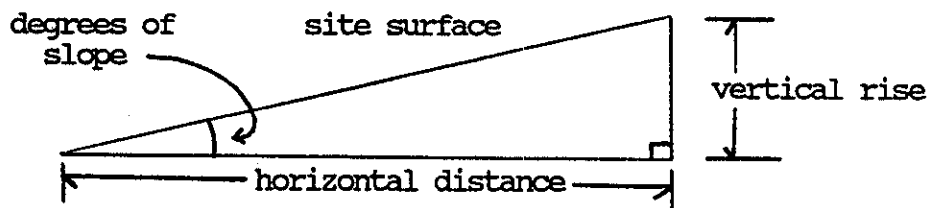
Put observed rock types (other than artifacts and manuports) here. Note prominent rock outcrops on or near the site. The basic geological information for California is compiled in the "Geologic Atlas of California", with 27 named sheets covering California. If used, the reference should be cited under item 31. References.

## 26. Landform: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Describe the landform in the immediate site vicinity. This item is intended to supply the reader with information not on the USGS map. Common landforms include: ridge crest, finger ridge, saddle, midslope, footslope, alluvial fan, alluvial terrace, coastal terrace, beach, lakeshore, flood plain, stream channel, peak, butte, hilltop, bench, mesa, cliff, talus slope, bluff, canyon, dunes, sink, vernal pools, or some combination of these.

## 27. Slope: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Indicate the average degree of incline across the immediate site area. This can be done in degrees from horizontal or in percentages (amount of vertical rise divided by the amount of horizontal distance covered during that rise). Indicate direction of the falling slope with cardinal points of the compass (N, NW, SE, etc.). If numerical data is not recorded, descriptive terms may be used (gentle slope, level, highly irregular, etc.).



Note: A  $45^{\circ}$  slope is equal to a 100% slope.

## 28. Exposure: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Indicate type of exposure to prevailing winds and sun (open, highly sheltered, etc.).

## 29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Give the full name and address, if possible, to facilitate future contact. If the owner is a government agency, give the name and address of the managing unit. If the managing unit is other than the owner, give both. If unknown, write "Unknown".

30. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

This space is for any information or comments which you may have which might assist future users of this record. If this site is of known importance to an ethnic group, give a brief statement of the nature of their concern and how this concern was determined. If this was established through interview, so state and give the date of that interview. If disclosure is agreed to by the contact person, give that person's name and group represented. General problems or limitations with this recording should be mentioned (e.g. dense ground cover limited observation of the site's surface).

31. References: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Indicate author, date, title, and agency or firm for which the related project report or survey was prepared (like a bibliographic reference). Other applicable references to this site or terminology used in this report (for vegetation, geology, etc.) should follow in this same manner.

32. Name of Project: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Put the name of the project which initiated this recordation (e.g. LogJam Hydro Project, or; Field Class, Alameda J.C., Spring '72).

33. Type of Investigation: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Specify the type of investigation conducted at the site (e.g. surface survey, controlled surface collection, surface mapping and augering, etc.).

34. Site Accession Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Curated At: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Indicate accession number, institution and address of storage for any materials collected. If no materials were collected write "No collections" following "Accession Number:".

35. Photos: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
(Detail on Photo Record)

Indicate type of photo-record (e.g. 35mm color slides) and provide complete information, if desired, on Photo Record DPR 422 E.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONTINUATION SHEET DPR 422 C:**

Complete "Other Designations" with a temporary or agency number and "Page \_\_\_ of \_\_\_." as stated in the General Instructions.

This form provides the recorder with additional space for completing items on the preceding pages and for artifact drawings.

Place the item number being continued in the left-hand column. Leave at least a double space between items.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FEATURE RECORD DPR 422 D:**

Complete "Other Designations" with a temporary or agency number and "Page \_\_\_ of \_\_\_." as stated in the General Instructions.

This form may be used for illustrations of specific features, cross-sections of features or the whole site, lists of measurements of features, copies of historic maps, etc.

**Type of Feature:** \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate the type of feature, what was measured, and the designation given this feature in item 12 on page 1 of the Site Record. Make sure this designation corresponds to the Site Map. Fully label any feature maps with the scale, North Arrow (indicate "True" or "Magnetic"), and any symbols used. If desired, you may recopy this form with a graph matrix of your choice.

If this form is being used to copy an historic map, the following information should be included on the top lines of the form:

1. Type of Feature: write "HISTORIC MAP:" followed by the exact map name.
2. On the next line, write "MAP DATE:" followed by the date on the map, followed by "MAP MAKER:" followed by the name of the entity (preferably an individual) responsible for making the map, followed by "PUBLISHER:" followed by the publisher of the map.
3. On the next line, write "SOURCE:" and provide the name and location of the institution holding the original map. Provide that institution's identification number for the map, if possible.

If possible, photocopy the original title block on this sheet with the area of this map containing the property. Outline the area of the map relevant to the site being recorded.

Continuation Sheets may be used in place of Feature Records. In which case, the first line should read as above starting with "Type of Feature:" or "Historic Map:".

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD DPR 422 E:**

Complete "Other Designations" with a temporary or agency number and "Page \_\_\_ of \_\_\_." as stated in the General Instructions.

This form is especially helpful in the field but is also designed to assist the future users of this Site Record. The form's items are reasonably self-explanatory.

When filling out "Subject/Description", be sure it corresponds with the Textual Record, the Site Map and the Feature Records in designations.

Photographic prints may be attached to copies of this page. There is room for two standard 3 1/2" X 5" prints oriented horizontally or vertically, with labels, below the upper-most box with the pagination and site designations. For such use, the other box lines and labels may be removed.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE MAP DPR 422 F:**

Complete "Other Designations" with a temporary or agency number and "Page \_\_\_ of \_\_\_." as stated in the General Instructions.

This has traditionally been labeled "Sketch Map". We hope that the use of the title "Site Map" will be more appropriate to the finished quality of these maps both in terms of data presented and the visual and reproductive quality currently expected. A site map is a required component of the site record.

As with the Feature Record, this form is basically designed to provide only the margins and a place for the site numbers and pagination. Flexibility is provided for the placement and orientation of the map figure as well as the legend.

The following elements must be included:

1. Scale.
2. North Arrow and indication of whether this is True or Magnetic.
3. Measurements from a permanent and recognizable datum (if at all possible) on or adjacent to the site to key cultural and geographic features and to selected points on the site's boundary.
4. Measurements must be in meters (except for internal measurements of historic sites where feet were used to construct the site).
5. Compass bearings should be given for these measurements.
6. These measurements may be shown either as "rays" on the map or as a separate listing in conjunction with their bearings. If shown as rays, the Site Map must be clearly legible and uncluttered.
7. Legend which explains all symbols used in the map.

The Site Map must correspond to all other elements of this Site Record. See Appendix VIII for additional information on Site Maps. You may wish to recopy this sheet with a graph matrix of your choice.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP DPR 422 G:**

Complete "Other Designations" with a temporary or agency number and "Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_." as stated in the General Instructions.

This map is a required component of the site record. It must be a photocopy of the appropriate portion of a 7.5' USGS Topographic Map(s), if available for this area. If not, the appropriate portion of the 15' USGS Map(s).

This map must be the same map as identified in item "2. USGS Quad" on page 1 of the Textual Record.

The site must be clearly and reproducibly marked. Since colors do not copy, use graphic indicators.

The area which was surveyed must be outlined on this map unless it is too large to be included.

Map name, scale and north arrow must be indicated.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ISOLATE RECORD DPR 422 H:**

Recordation of isolated (portable) artifacts is recommended. Any isolated artifact that was collected should be recorded. The quality of information is determined by the recorder.

Complete locational information is required if the recorder wishes the record to be kept at the Information Center. A USGS Location Map, in conformance with the above instructions, is also required for this purpose. Other site record form sheets which may be used in connection with this form are: continuation sheets, photographic records, maps, or drawings.

If isolates were collected, curation and accession information should be included under item "10. Curated at".

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NEW DEPOSIT/REDEPOSIT RECORD DPR 422 I:**

This form should be used to record newly created "sites" such as contemporary flintknappers' lithic workshops, purposefully "seeded" areas, reburial of Native American remains and grave goods and, locations where archeological material has been discarded or redeposited as in a land-fill operation. It should be used to record secondary deposits such as land-fill or water-born sediments that contain archeological materials from other sources. It should be used to record newly generated Native American reburial sites. It should not be used for land-fills being recorded as historic sites in their own right -- these should be recorded as features of a larger historic complex or as sites (use discretion). It should not be used for recording secondary deposits which were redeposited within or continuous with their site of origin -- such occurrences should be noted on the site record and map, as appropriate. It should not be used for recording Native American reburials which occur within the site of origin -- these should be recorded on a Site Form Update. It is not intended for use in recording previously unrecorded sites or features of sites. Most archeological surveys should not require the use of this form.

Data items must be completed in accordance with instructions for 422 A and 422 B. A Site Map and Site Location Map must be provided. If this form is used for a Native American Reburial site, the Site Map must be the product of an instrument survey. If reburial occurs near the site of origin, the distance and direction from the datum of the reburial site to the datum of the site of origin should be plotted.

**8. Description of Deposit: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )**

This should include both a physical description of the deposit and the agent which caused the deposit. The origin of the materials, if known, should be stated. If it is redeposition of archeological materials from a recorded site, the Trinomial Designator of the original site must be included here. If the date of deposition is known, include it here.

**9. Extent of Area Surveyed around Deposit: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )**

The area surrounding this redeposit, if the redeposit is intentional, should be surveyed and determined to be sterile. The extent of this survey should be recorded here.

**10. Nearest Recorded Site (Trinomial): \_\_\_\_\_ Distance: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )**

The closest recorded site must be stated here, along with the distance between this site and the redeposit/new deposit along with the bearing from this new deposit to the recorded site. If a reburial site is being recorded, and the site of origin is not the closest site, this information should be given for both sites.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR RE-RECORDING A SITE

As stated in the introduction, site records are often the only documentation that will ever be available for a site. For these reasons, a full and complete site record should be filled out and submitted to the appropriate Information Center following each substantive visit to, or work on, a site. There are, however, many instances when the visit was rather casual but important information was noticed. The following guidelines were developed to ensure that re-recording is accomplished with greater frequency and efficiency. In the following discussion, it is assumed that the investigator is thoroughly familiar with the written record concerning the site and the area. If not, a full site record should be completed in accordance with this Handbook.

There are three variables to consider in determining the level necessary for appropriate re-recording:

1. The current level of recordation - Has the site has been fully recorded in accordance with the standards in this Handbook?
2. The accuracy of the Site Record - Is that record accurate and complete?
3. The nature of the visit to the site - Was the visit part of a professional or serious avocational study, or was it casual?

## GUIDELINES FOR RECORDATION

If the visit to the site is casual, or it is an inspection following potentially destructive activity, and the archeologist notes that the appearance of the site is either the same as the written record (requested to assist in monitoring vandalism and site preservation) or different than the written record, then:

The investigator should use a Continuation Sheet DPR 422C to file a brief report with the appropriate Information Center. This report must include the following elements in the following order:

- 1) Under "Other Designations" enter the State Trinomial.
- 2) Under "Page \_\_\_ of \_\_\_" enter the appropriate numbers. If more than one page is needed, a full Site Record should probably be used.
- 3) At the top of the text area of the form, write "Description:" followed by a brief description of the site. This is needed as a means of verifying the Site Trinomial.
- 4) On the next line, write "Observation:" and your notation. This should contain enough information to make sense. If your observation requires knowledge of a previous recording, cite the date and recorder of that Record.
- 5) Follow this by "Type of Investigation:" and the type of visit.



- 6) Finally, write "Date Observed:", the date of the observation, "Recorded by:", and your name.

Remember that you are doing this for future archeologists so it should contain enough information to make sense. If the Information Center has difficulty establishing that the site is as noted, they may need to request additional information.

If you are conducting a survey, a full Site Record should be completed in accordance with this Handbook. This record, if a re-recording, should refer to previous recordings, noting differences and similarities between the current and previous recordings. If the differences are substantive and the reasons for the differences are not immediately apparent, some explanation of the differences should be noted.

If you have conducted test excavations or data recovery on a site following a survey which resulted in complete and adequate recordation, the level of new information should dictate whether a full Site Record should be completed or a Continuation Sheet used. In either case, they should be completed as above as appropriate. Special note should be made of the work conducted at the site under "Type of Investigation:".

## APPENDIX I

# INFORMATION CENTERS OF THE CALIFORNIA ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

Coordinator: William C. Seidel, Staff Archeologist  
Office of Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001  
(916) 322-9623; ATSS 492-9623

The following institutions are under agreement with the Office of Historic Preservation to:

1. Integrate newly discovered sites and information on known sites into the California Archeological Inventory;
2. Supply information on known sites and archeological surveys to government, institutions, and individuals who have a justifiable need to know; and
3. Supply a list of consultants who are qualified to do archeological field work within their area.

INFORMATION CENTERS	COUNTIES	INFORMATION CENTERS	COUNTIES
Dr. David A. Fredrickson, Coordinator Northwest Information Center Department of Anthropology Sonoma State University Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Attn: Christian Gerike (707) 664-2494; ATSS 568-2494	Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo	Dr. Susan Hector, Coordinator South Coastal Information Center Institute of Public & Community History San Diego State University San Diego, CA 92182 Attn: Kay Miller (619) 265-6300; ATSS 636-6300	San Diego
Dr. Mark Kowta, Coordinator Northeast Information Center Department of Anthropology California State University, Chico Chico, CA 95926 Attn: Blossom Hamusek (916) 895-6256; ATSS 459-6256	Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba	Mr. Lester Ross, Coordinator San Bernardino Archeological Information Center San Bernardino County Museum 2024 Orange Tree Lane Redlands, CA 92374 (714) 792-1497	San Bernardino
Dr. Jerald J. Johnson, Coordinator North Central Information Center Department of Anthropology California State University, Sacramento 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819 Attn: Marianne Russo (916) 278-6217; ATSS 433-6217	Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento	Dr. Phillip J. Wilke, Coordinator Eastern Information Center Archeological Research Unit University of California, Riverside Riverside, CA 92521 Attn: Daniel McCarthy (714) 787-3885	Inyo, Mono, Riverside
Dr. L. Kyle Napton, Coordinator Central California Information Center California State College, Stanislaus Turlock, CA 95380 Attn: Ms. E. Greathouse (209) 667-3307; ATSS 427-3307	Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	Mr. Jay Von Werthof, Coordinator Southeast Information Center Imperial Valley College Museum 442 Main Street El Centro, CA 92243 Attn: Ray Wilcoxson (619) 352-1667	Imperial
Dr. Mark Sutton, Coordinator Central San Joaquin Valley Information Center Department of Sociology/Anthropology California State College, Bakersfield 9001 Stockdale Highway Bakersfield, CA 93309 Attn: Catherine Lewis (805) 664-2289	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Tulare	Dr. Bruce Love, Coordinator Archeological Survey Institute of Archeology University of California, Los Angeles Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 825-1980	Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura
Dr. Michael A. Glassow, Coordinator Central Coastal Information Center Department of Anthropology University of California, Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (805) 961-2474	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara		

## APPENDIX II

OHP POLICY CONCERNING ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE DESIGNATION

Effective Date: May 31, 1980

There is a need within California for a common understanding between agencies, and between agencies and archeologists, in dealing with archeological sites. The Office of Historic Preservation has developed a program to fill this need. In cooperation with the archeological community and the Information Centers of the California Archeological Inventory, we have maintained and improved a comprehensive statewide inventory of archeological sites.

The success of this program is dependant on the continuing cooperation and effort of you and your agency or firm, whether you are an archeologist, planner, engineer, or agency official. There are two things which can be done to assist this effort: 1. Cooperate with the Information Center which is appropriate to your area by supplying it with information. This Center is the primary coordinating body for archeological information in its area. Decisions made by the Information Center and this Office are based on this information. 2. In all reports subject to environmental review, be sure that all archeological sites are referred to by a Trinomial Number assigned to it by an Information Center. This ensures that the recorded history of a site is taken into account. In addition, the Information Center and this Office will be made aware of this site and will take it into account during future decisions concerning the archeology of the region.

In accordance with these concerns, I will need a Trinomial Designation for all archeological sites included in the following documents:

1. Requests for Determinations of Eligibility,
2. Nominations for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places,
3. Nominations for State Historic Landmark status, and,
4. Applications for Grants-in-Aid funds, when available.

Processing of these documents will be delayed if Trinomial Designations are not included.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Original signed by: Dr. Knox Mellon,  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Office of Historic Preservation  
March 27, 1980

APPENDIX III

POLICY GOVERNING THE ASSIGNMENT OF TRINOMIALS TO ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND THE  
ACCEPTANCE OF THESE SITE RECORDS INTO THE CALIFORNIA ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

Adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission, February 3, 1989

- I. The Information Center shall assign a trinomial to a site record if:
  - A. The Site Record is a clean, type-written, reproducible copy of the State Archeological Site Record (DPR 422A - I rev.), or other form of equal or greater detail;
  - B. The Recorded site appears to meet the minimal definition of an archeological site as specified in the Handbook for Completing an Archeological Site Record (HCASR);
  - C. A site map including scale, north arrow, datum point(s), and archeological manifestations, accompanies the record;
  - D. The site location is plotted to scale on a copy of the pertinent USGS 7.5' quadrangle; and
  - E. The Archeological Site Record is complete.
- II. The HCASR shall serve as the standard by which the completeness and adequacy of the Archeological Site Record is evaluated.
- III. In the event of internal discrepancies in locational data(e.g., USGS map plot vs. UTM coordinates), or other significant discrepancies, the Information Center shall return the Archeological Site Record to the submitter for correction or clarification. Information Center personnel shall not revise Archeological Site Records except in cases where the changes are substantiated.
- IV. Information Centers shall not accept or reject Archeological Site Records, or assign or withhold trinomials, on the basis of a site's adjudged significance. Significance is not a criterion for site documentation or information management.

## APPENDIX IV

COUNTY DESIGNATORS FOR TRINOMIAL SYSTEM

ALA - Alameda Co.	ORA - Orange Co.
ALP - Alpine Co.	PLA - Placer Co.
AMA - Amador Co.	PLU - Plumas Co.
BUT - Butte Co.	RIV - Riverside Co.
CAL - Calaveras Co.	SAC - Sacramento Co.
COL - Colusa Co.	SEN - San Benito Co.
CCO - Contra Costa Co.	SER - San Bernardino Co.
DNO - Del Norte Co.	SDI - San Diego Co.
ELD - El Dorado Co.	SFR - San Francisco Co.
FRE - Fresno Co.	SJO - San Joaquin Co.
GLE - Glenn Co.	SLO - San Luis Obispo Co.
HUM - Humboldt Co.	SMA - San Mateo Co.
IMP - Imperial Co.	SBA - Santa Barbara Co.
INY - Inyo Co.	SCL - Santa Clara Co.
KER - Kern Co.	SCR - Santa Cruz Co.
KIN - Kings Co.	SHA - Shasta Co.
LAK - Lake Co.	SIE - Sierra Co.
IAS - Lassen Co.	SIS - Siskiyou Co.
LAN - Los Angeles Co.	SOL - Solano Co.
MAD - Madera Co.	SON - Sonoma Co.
MRN - Marin Co.	STA - Stanislaus Co.
MRP - Mariposa Co.	SUT - Sutter Co.
MEN - Mendocino Co.	TEH - Tehama Co.
MER - Merced Co.	TRI - Trinity Co.
MOD - Modoc Co.	TUL - Tulare Co.
MNO - Mono Co.	TUO - Tuolumne Co.
MNT - Monterey Co.	VEN - Ventura Co.
NAP - Napa Co.	YOL - Yolo Co.
NEV - Nevada Co.	YUB - Yuba Co.

## APPENDIX V

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION FOR LINEAR SITES

Linear sites and features present special problems in the recordation of locational information. This is true for Township, Range and Sections as well as UTMS. When one considers the range of variation in the size and shape of these sites, it becomes clear that a great deal of latitude is required in this recordation. The following are offered as guidelines.

1. If the site is 200 meters or less in length only one UTM is required and it should be located in the center of the site.
2. For features over 200 meters:

The recorder may wish to represent the site as a site larger than ten acres and record the four UTMs which define a quadrangle which encompasses the site.

or

The recorder may wish to represent the site as a series of UTM coordinates for points which, if connected would reproduce the sites alignment, as illustrated below.

If this method of representation is chosen, these coordinates should be chosen to best represent this alignment. It is recommended that these coordinates should be no further than 1 mile apart (on extended straight sections) and should occur wherever the feature deviates laterally more than 100 meters in either direction from the line formed by the previous two UTM points.

### UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID SYSTEM

The following explanation of the UTM Grid System is derived from "Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms", National Register Bulletin Number 16, 1986. This booklet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or by the Publications Section of the Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 492896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001.

The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Grid System provides a simple and accurate method for recording the geographic location of a historic property. The UTM Grid System has a number of advantages over the Geographic Coordinate System of latitude and longitude, particularly speed, precision, and the use of linear, metric units of measure. Determining UTM references involves no complicated geometric constructions and, in its simplest application, requires only a straightedge, a coordinate counter, and a sharp pencil as working tools. (The coordinate counter, a plastic measuring tool, may be obtained from J & J Reproduction and Drafting Supplies, Inc., 9017-F Mendenhall Court, Columbia, MD 21045.)

The UTM grid references may be determined from many USGS quadrangles published since 1950, and all published since 1959.

In the UTM system, the Earth is divided into 60 zones, running north and south, each 6 degrees wide. Each zone is numbered (most of the US is included in zones 10 through 19), beginning at the 180-degree meridian near the International Date Line. On a USGS map, each zone is flattened and a square grid marked off is in meters superimposed upon it. Any point in the zone may be referenced by citing its zone number, its distance in meters from a north-south reference line ("easting"), and its distance in meters from the Equator ("northing"). These three figures -- the zone number, easting, and northing -- make up the complete UTM grid reference for any point and distinguish it from any other point on Earth.

The simplest method of determining a UTM reference is based on drawing part of the UTM grid on the map, and measuring from the grid lines to the point. It requires the following:

- o a flat work surface on which the map may be spread out in full,
- o a straightedge (ordinary rulers may not be accurate enough) long enough to reach completely across the map -- generally 28" to 36",
- o a very sharp pencil,
- o an ink pen for recording references, and
- o a UTM coordinate counter.

To measure each point, follow these steps:

1. Draw a line from the top of the map to the bottom (north to south), connecting the UTM ticks of the same value directly west of the point, that is the ticks with the highest easting value west of the point.

2. Draw a line from the left to the right side of the map (west to east), connecting the UTM ticks of the same value directly south of the point, that is the ticks with the highest northing value south of the point. This line will intersect the north-south line somewhere to the southwest of the point.
3. Record the zone number on a worksheet. This number appears in the lower left corner of the map.
4. Record on a worksheet the numbers given by the map ticks through which the lines have been drawn. These are the first three digits of the easting value and the first four digits of the northing value.
5. Locate the scale on the coordinate counter matching that of the map, eg. 1:24,000. Align the counter on the map so that:
  - a. the side of the scale that reads from right to left lies along the east-west line.
  - b. The side of the scale that reads from left to right passes directly through the point.Check the alignment to be sure that it is precise.
6. Read the coordinate counter scales, right to left for the easting and upward for the northing to get a measured value in three decimal places. In each case, enter the measured value on the worksheet after the number recorded in step 4.
7. Check the readings for plausibility — are all figures in the correct decimal place? The easting will have six digits and the northing seven.
8. Check the figures for accuracy by remeasuring.
9. Be sure that the correct order is observed: zone number, easting, northing (Z,E,N).

If the site is less than 10 acres, enter the UTM reference for the point centered on the site. If the property is 10 or more acres, the area must be enclosed in a quadrangle and a UTM reference given for each corner.



## APPENDIX VII

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR RECORDING SMALL BEDROCK MILLING STATIONS

The following format and information are recommended for recording small bedrock milling stations or features. These recommendations are not meant to limit the information recorded for these features. If additional information appears to be pertinent, we encourage its inclusion. Most survey archeologists are recording at least some of these categories. Unfortunately, other researchers have difficulty using this data due to ambiguities in recordation methods.

For purposes of this section, a "milling station or feature" is defined as a rock face, boulder or group of boulders which contain at least one "milling surface." A "milling surface" is defined as a "mortar hole," "cupule" utilized for processing material, "slick," "bedrock metate," "rub," or other milling, crushing, or pounding surface.

Since milling surfaces have a tendency to lack clear boundaries, marking the borders prior to measurement is strongly advised. If this is not done, a digital bias will occur. This, in turn, will limit the utility of these measurements for any fine statistical analysis.

If a milling surface is complex (e.g., a mortar hole surrounded by a slick), the points of measurement should be explained.

All measurements should be metric (centimeters are suggested for linear measurements).

If a milling surface is partially buried, there is a potential that the material burying it is cultural. Consequently, a determination of the nature of this material should be made prior to a decision concerning exposure.

The following categories are recommended for recordation:

1. Rock type (e.g., sandstone, granite, etc.).
2. Degree of deterioration of the rock surface.
3. Dimensions of the rock face containing the milling features.
4. Distance and direction between milling surfaces.
5. Any patterning discerned in the relative placement of the milling surfaces.
6. Type of milling surfaces.
7. Length, width and depth of the milling surfaces.
8. Estimate of degree of use or wear.
9. Cross-sections of typical and highly unusual milling surfaces present.
10. Drawing showing the rock surface and milling surfaces.
11. Statement of method used to record surfaces.
12. All milling features should be plotted on the Site Map.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

## FEATURE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ mo. \_\_\_\_\_ yr.

Temporary Number: XYZ-334

Page 7 of 12.

Type of Feature: Bedrock Milling Station (A)

Consists of a single bedrock boulder with two "slicks" and three mortar holes.

Rock type: Granite.

Condition: Rock surface is in excellent condition.

Patterning: None discerned.

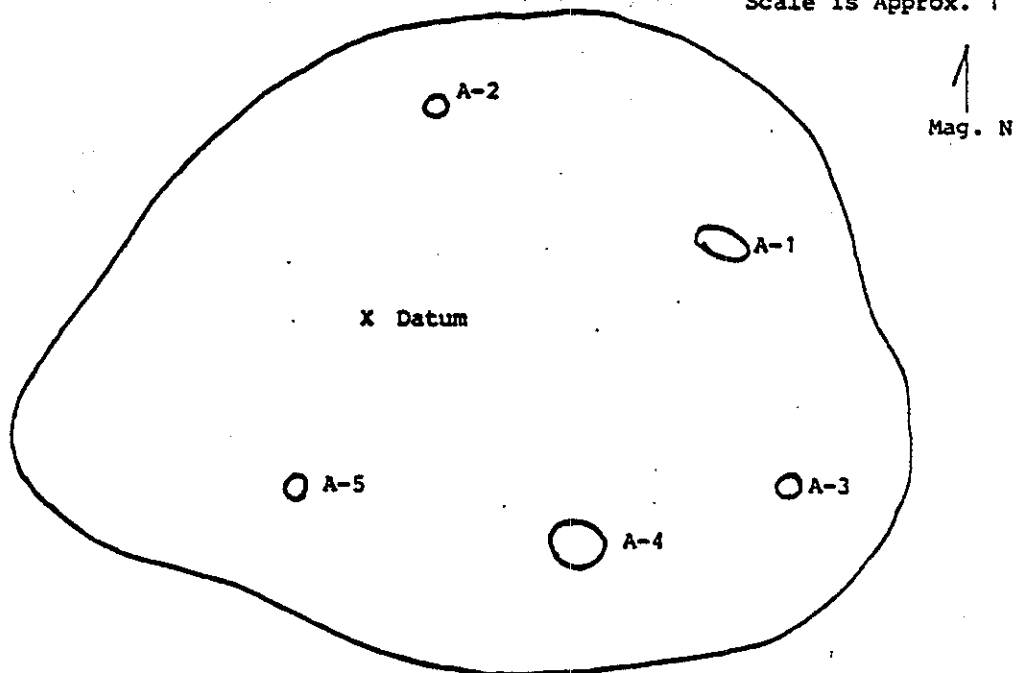
Dimensions: Rock surface is 540cm by 408cm, essentially level.

Number	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Use	Coordinates from Datum	
A-1	Slick	32	20	1	Heavy	47N	200E
A-2	Mortar	13	12	5	Heavy	131N	30E
A-3	Mortar	9	9	1	Heavy	112N	242E
A-4	Slick	30	30	0	Moderate	130S	119E
A-5	Mortar	17	16	9	Heavy	100S	45W

Datum is high point on boulder.

All measurements are  
in centimeters.

Scale is Approx. 1 to 40



Recording Methods per OHP Handbook. All measurements made from centers.

## APPENDIX VIII

NOTES ON ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE MAPPING

This section was originally developed and published as a separate booklet by N.B. Thompson through the Cultural Resources Facility at Sonoma State University under the auspices of Dr. David A. Fredrickson. It was developed independently of the Office of Historic Preservation. It was revised in 1986 by the author at the request of the Office of Historic Preservation for inclusion in this edition of the handbook.

Forward

This section is intended to aid in the preparation of archeological field maps which will meet the criteria expressed in this handbook and which will serve as the minimum graphic documentation for the archeological record and future studies of the site.

As presented here an archeological field map is an approximate depiction of a cultural resource in the context of its environmental setting, in contrast to a planimetrically correct contour map produced with transit, stadia, and tape. However, a certain level of precision and care must be put into site map preparation to derive adequate results.

The most important criteria are that the map be clear, legible, and show the relative locations of the cultural and natural features of the site. In general, all materials or environmental features need not be shown and time will seldom allow for such thoroughness. Decisions must be made with regard to the level of detail which will be included on the map.

Minimal Components

Any map, to be useful, requires a method of location and measuring (a datum and measurements), a method of orientation (a north arrow), a scale, a legend explaining symbols utilized and an identification (Site Number).

Location and Measurement: Inherent in these concerns are both the location of a key feature (datum) on the site in relation to the larger environment as depicted on a USGS topographic quadrangle and the relationship of other relevant features of the site area to the chosen datum.

Initially, a datum must be established, ideally a prominent, permanent feature on or near the site which is high and open enough to allow observation of most of the site area. If no adequate landmark is available, a stake or small pile of rock may be used to mark the datum. Secondary datums can be used if necessary for mapping site details.

Compass bearings are then taken from the datum to at least two prominent geographical features (e.g. mountain peaks in the distance) which are depicted on the USGS map. These bearings and "target points" should be written near the datum symbol on the site map. The nearer the target points are to the site the easier future relocation of the datum will be.

These bearings also allow plotting of an unknown site location on the USGS map. North arrow lines and lines of the same bearings are drawn through their respective target points and the site will be situated where the lines intersect.

With the site datum established, measurements and bearings are then taken from datum to natural and cultural features of the site to be depicted on the map. The information is entered on the sketch map along radians from datum which end in arrows that indicate the direction of the compass sighting (see figures). These radians aid in the relocation of datum even on a map not drawn to scale and also serve as a framework to aid in the redrafting of a final map which is proportionally more accurate. The bearing/distance radians are not necessary or usually retained on maps which are planimetrically correct.

North Arrow: Indicate whether true or magnetic north, also indicate on which compass setting (TN or MN) all sightings on the map are made. Be consistent in this choice both on one map and within a series of maps. The top of a map should be oriented towards approximate north.

Scale: A grid scale block need not be included on the field map if distance along bearings are measured to relevant points on the site. The bar scale can be devised latter from this data. However, the mapmaker's pace length must be known or a range finder used. Grid paper may be used in the field for increased accuracy but may prove too time consuming to be efficient. Maps of historic sites should also include the scale in feet (this can also be added later).

Legend: It is best to clearly label all symbols shown on the map but if many individual occurrences of a single category of objects such as a tree species, handstone, etc. are present then a standard symbol should be used. The symbol should be the same for all like elements on a set of maps. The symbols must be clearly distinguishable, one from the others, and the Legend must contain all symbols used in the map.

Site Number: This is the identifier of the site being mapped. It should consist of a Field Number or a Field Name, and State Trinomial if available.

### Topographic Contours and Slope Indicators

Although downslope arrows,  $\longrightarrow$ , are often used to depict terrain changes, approximate contours can improve the appearance and usefulness of the map. Contours can be used in conjunction with downslope arrows or approximate elevation numbers so that trends in the topography shown will be clear. The contours shown on the USGS map or other project map if available can be checked on site to help get the general picture of the area's terrain and plot the site in its context. It is important to develop the knack for visualizing contours in the field since this is inherent in orienting oneself on the land with the USGS map.

Figure 1 below illustrates the field of view for Figure 2 on a USGS topographic Quadrangle. Camera is facing Northeast from Station A.

Figure 2 below is a visualization of contours on the terrain in the same area as Figure 1.



Figure 1

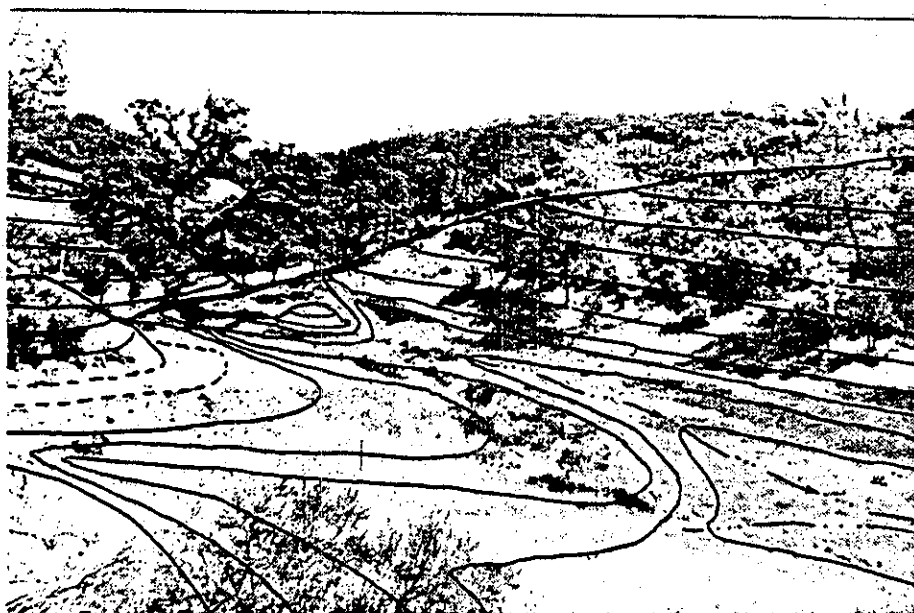


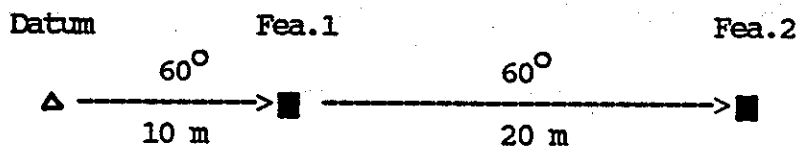
Figure 2

In heavily forested areas where contours can not be seen, the downslope arrow symbol may be the only indication of topography which can be used. Note the symbol in the map legend.

### Site Mapping Procedures

The following steps are suggested for the development of the site map:

1. Once the site is identified, walk over the entire visible site area, walk the boundaries if they have been determined, and consult the USGS map to see how the contours are depicted and plot the site.
2. Choose paper size large enough and scale small enough to be able to sketch the entire site on a single piece without cramping details of the site area. A different scale inset map may be necessary to handle small concentrations within a large site area (see figure 7).
3. Establish the site datum, ideally at a permanent geographical feature, such as a rock outcropping, not necessarily on site but close to the site and so that the entire site is visible from the datum. A secondary datum may be necessary to accomplish this. Tie in this datum to the primary datum by compass bearing and distance. A metal datum can sometimes be planted on the site and tied into the USGS map by triangulation (see above).
4. From the site datum, shoot in the major features, artifacts (if reasonable or necessary), and the four or more directions to the site boundary with a sighting compass. This may be accomplished by a two person team, one at the datum sighting, while the other measures or paces out to point and calls or radios the distance back to datum. An optical range finder can be used to eliminate pacing or using a tape. The datum can also be backsighted from each feature and the bearing converted later. It may prove expedient to shoot in only the most important features and draw minor features in at their general locations. Note: When pacing in two features of the same bearing at different distances, pace the distance from Datum to Feature 1 and record it, then pace the distance from Feature 1 to Feature 2 and record separately as shown below. To avoid confusion, do not record cumulative distance from Datum to Feature 2.



5. Sketch in the approximate contours lightly, to allow for later adjustment.
6. All symbols should be clearly labeled on the map or in the legend. Lettering should be aligned to be read from the bottom to the top with the map held in one general direction. The site boundaries should be prominently emphasized and labeled. (Note: Showing boundaries may be inappropriate for certain kinds of historical sites unless required by the contracting agency.)
7. A general vicinity map can optionally be added to aid in the location of the site (see examples) but an attached USGS segment usually provides the same information.

8. Enter the field number, name and initials of the mapmaker(s), and date.
9. The final map should be inked or xeroxed from dark pencil before submission to the Information Center.

### Examples

The following examples are provided as models for the development of site maps as described in this section.

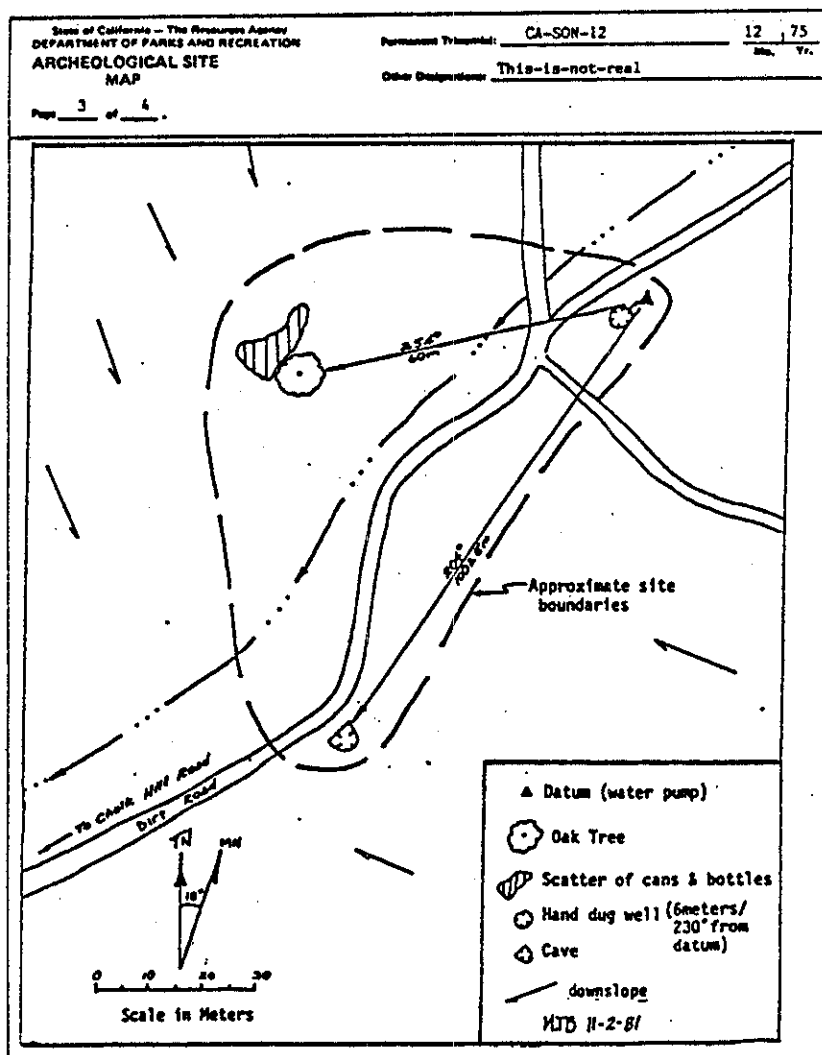


Figure 3. Basic archeological site map. Only major features have been shot in. Note arrows used to denote downslope. (Map prepared for small survey report.)

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE  
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-MEN-1177

11 | 77  
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: RVIR-13

Page 5 of 6

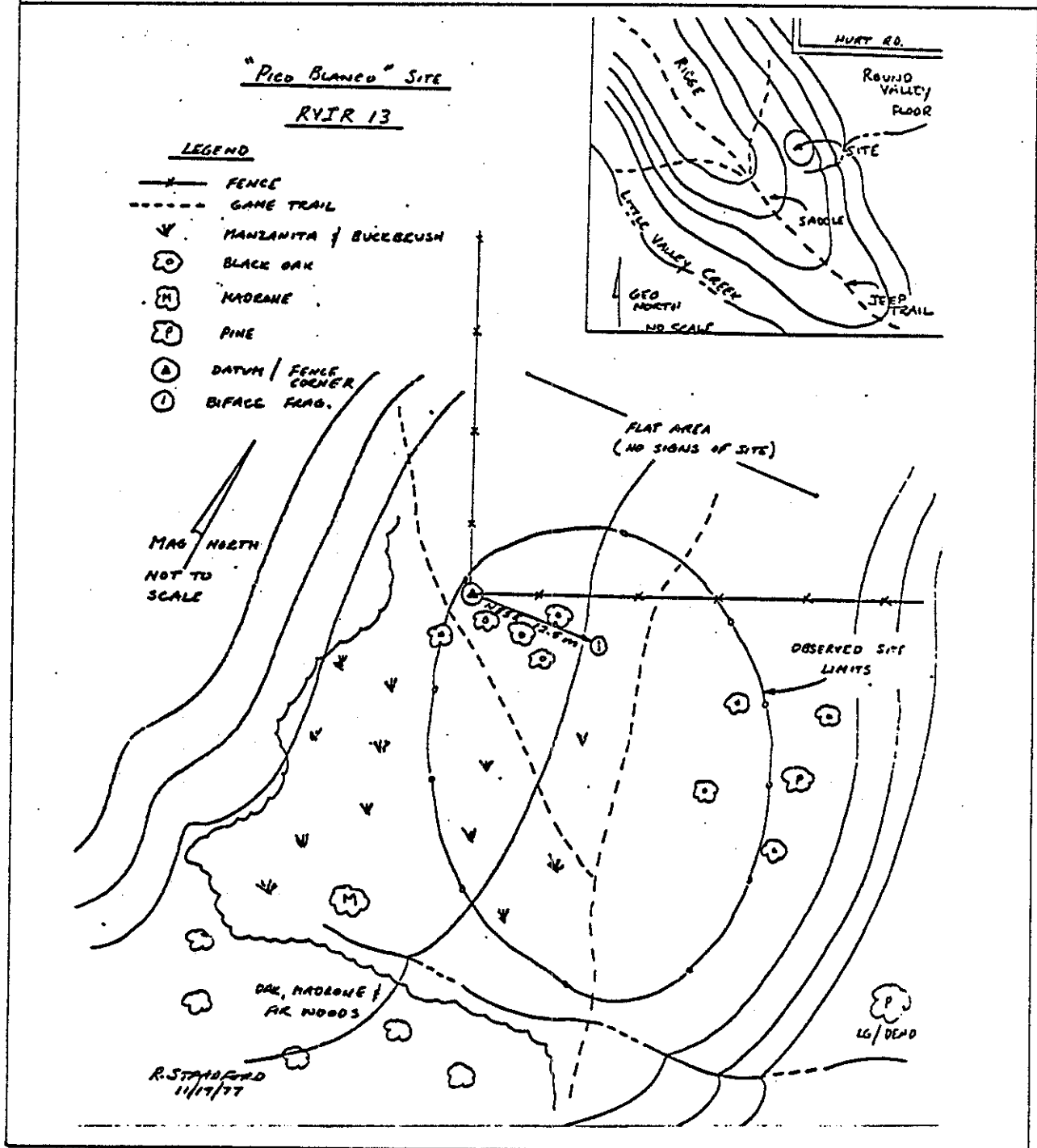


Figure 4. Site Map. Note: terrain shown by approx. contours and inset general vicinity map.



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE  
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-MEN-1410  
Other Designations: FS #05-07-53-0006

8 181  
Mo. Yr.

Page 10 of 12.

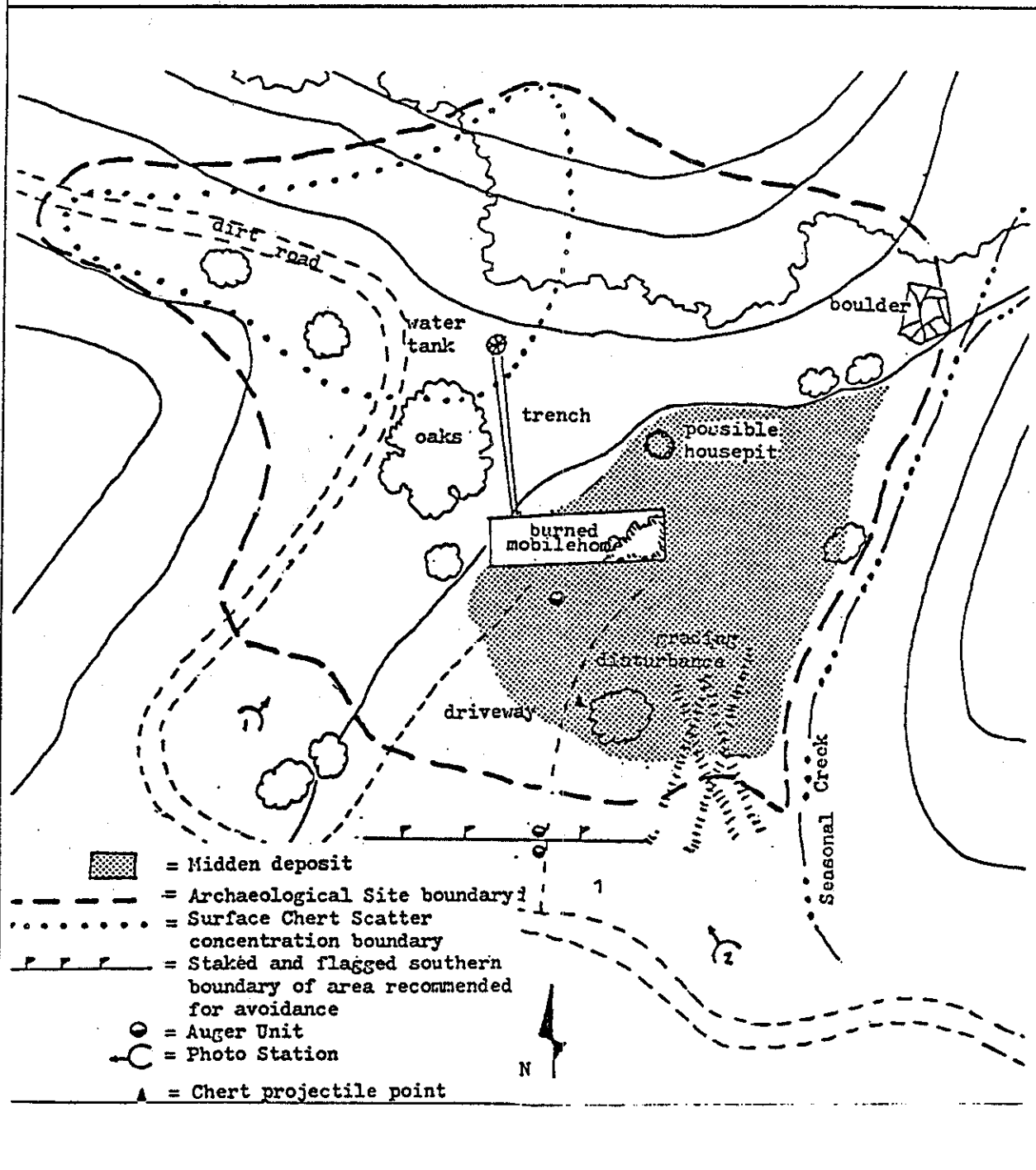


Figure 5. Site Map. Note: tint screen used to show midden area, photo station symbol.

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE  
MAP**

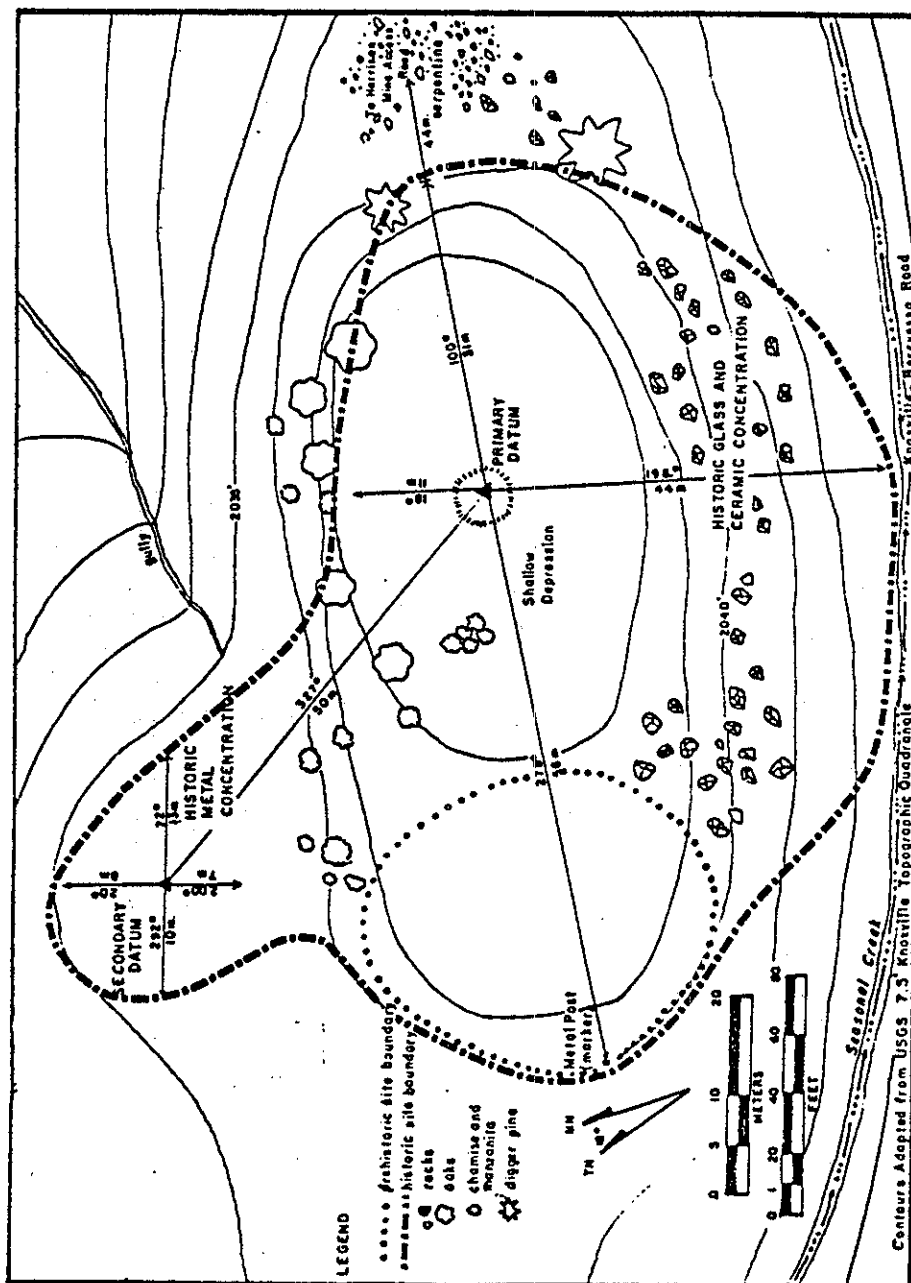
Permanent Trinomial: CA-NAP-607/H5 181  
Mo. Yr.Other Designations: Field #10Page 8 of 9.

Figure 6. Site Map with both historic and prehistoric components. (Map prepared for a major EIR.)

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE  
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-YOL-144H

5 | 81  
Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: FIEL NO.18

Page 6 of 7.

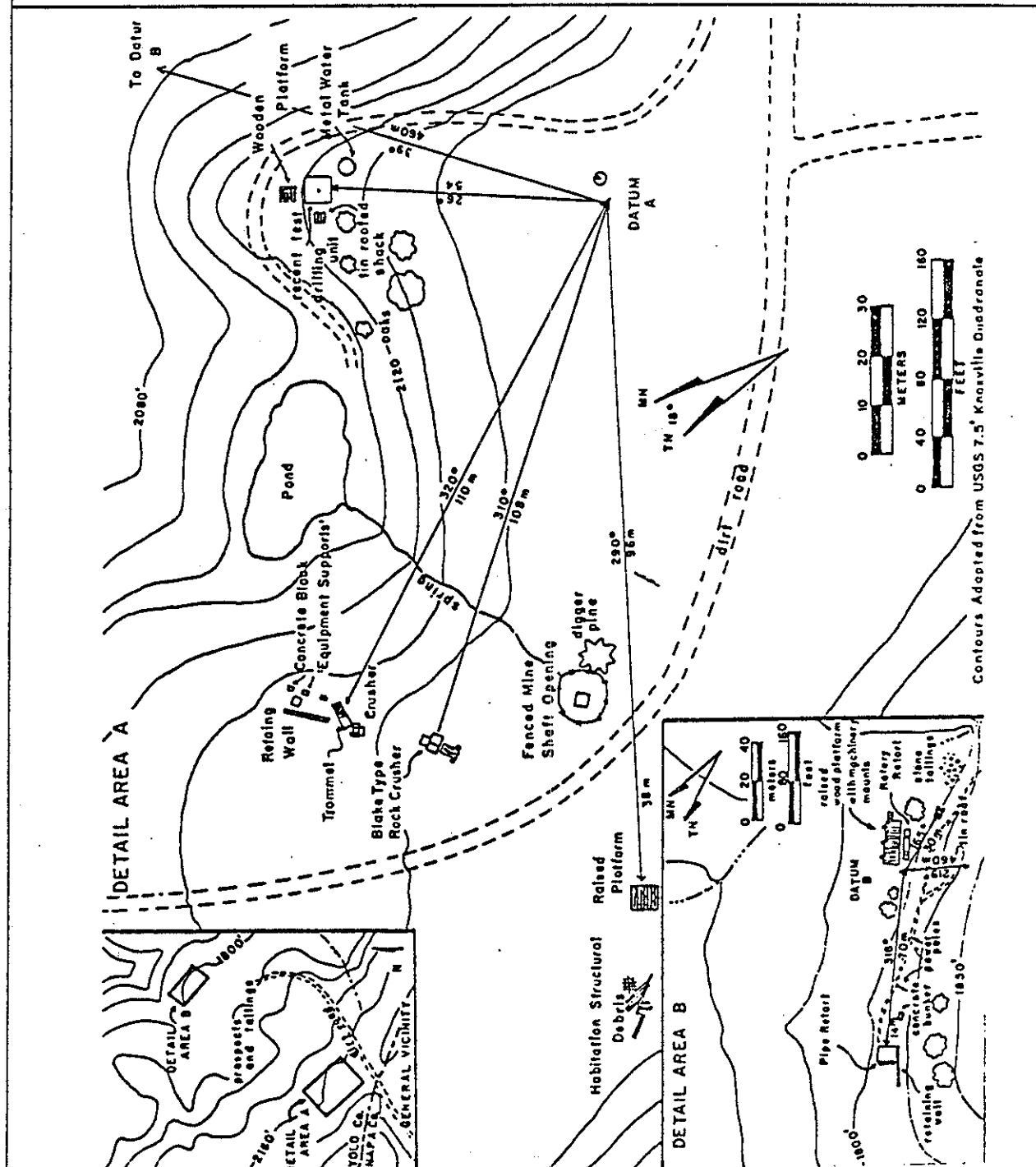


Figure 7. Site Map for an historic archaeological site. Note: detail map of Area B and general vicinity map showing the relationship between areas A and B.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of \_\_\_\_\_

1. County: \_\_\_\_\_

2. USGS Quad: \_\_\_\_\_ (7.5') \_\_\_\_\_ (15') \_\_\_\_\_ Photorevised \_\_\_\_\_

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone                               m Easting                         m Northing ( )

4. Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of Section \_\_\_\_\_ Base Mer. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

5. Map Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_ mmS \_\_\_\_\_ mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

7. Location: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic \_\_\_\_\_ Protohistoric \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Site Description \_\_\_\_\_

10. Area \_\_\_\_\_ m( ) x \_\_\_\_\_ m( ) \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>.

Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

11. Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ cm Method of Determination: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

12. Features: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Artifacts: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Date Recorded: \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Recorded By: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

17. Affiliation and Address \_\_\_\_\_

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of \_\_\_\_\_

18. Human Remains: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

19. Site Disturbances: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

20. Nearest Water  
(type, distance and direction): \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): \_\_\_\_\_ Plant List ( )

22. Vegetation (on site): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

23. Site Soil: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

24. Surrounding Soil: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

25. Geology: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

26. Landform: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

27. Slope: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) 28. Exposure: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

30. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

31. References: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

32. Name of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

33. Type of Investigation: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

34. Site Accession Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Curated At: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

35. Photos: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ .

Item No.	Continuation

FEATURE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. \_\_\_\_\_ Yr. \_\_\_\_\_

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

Type of Feature:





**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE  
MAP**

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ .

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION  
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_ Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

ISOLATE RECORD

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of \_\_\_\_\_

1. County: \_\_\_\_\_
2. USGS Quad: \_\_\_\_\_ (7.5') \_\_\_\_\_ (15') \_\_\_\_\_ Photorevised \_\_\_\_\_
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone    Easting     Northing ( )
4. Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of Section \_\_\_\_\_ Base Mer. \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
5. Map Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_ mmS \_\_\_\_\_ mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
8. Artifact Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Collected: \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Curated at: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
11. Nearest Water  
(type, distance and direction): \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
12. Vegetation Community: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
13. Landform: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) 14. Geology: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
15. Exposure: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) 16. Slope: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
17. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
18. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
19. References: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
20. Name of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
21. Photos: \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Date Recorded: \_\_\_\_\_
23. Recorded By: \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Affiliation and Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

NEW DEPOSIT/REDEPOSIT RECORD

Other Designations: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

1. County: \_\_\_\_\_
2. USGS Quad: \_\_\_\_\_ (7.5') \_\_\_\_\_ (15') \_\_\_\_\_ Photorevised \_\_\_\_\_
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Easting \_\_\_\_\_ Northing \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
4. Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of \_\_\_\_\_ % of Section \_\_\_\_\_ Base Mer \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
5. Map Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_ mmS \_\_\_\_\_ mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
8. Description of Deposition: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
9. Extent of Area Surveyed around Deposition: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
10. Nearest Recorded Site (Trinomial): \_\_\_\_\_ Distance: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
11. Landform: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) 12. Geology: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
13. Exposure: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) 14. Slope: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
15. Landowner(s) (and/or tenant) and Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
16. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
17. References: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )
18. Name of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )
19. Photos: \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Photo Accession Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Date Recorded: \_\_\_\_\_
22. Recorded By: \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Affiliation and Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ( )

## HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
HABS \_\_\_\_\_ HAER \_\_\_\_\_ Loc \_\_\_\_\_ SHL No. \_\_\_\_\_ NR Status \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: A \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

### IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Historic name: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Street or rural address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_
4. Parcel number: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Present Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Ownership is: Public \_\_\_\_\_ Private \_\_\_\_\_
6. Present Use: \_\_\_\_\_ Original use: \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: \_\_\_\_\_

Attach Photo Envelope Here

8. Construction date:  
Estimated \_\_\_\_\_ Factual \_\_\_\_\_
9. Architect \_\_\_\_\_
10. Builder \_\_\_\_\_
11. Approx. property size (in feet)  
Frontage \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_  
or approx. acreage \_\_\_\_\_
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
HABS \_\_\_\_\_ HAER \_\_\_\_\_ Loc \_\_\_\_\_ SHL No. \_\_\_\_\_ NR Status \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: A \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_

## IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Historic name: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Street or rural address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_
4. Parcel number: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Present Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Ownership is: Public \_\_\_\_\_ Private \_\_\_\_\_
6. Present Use: \_\_\_\_\_ Original use: \_\_\_\_\_

## DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical appearance* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: \_\_\_\_\_

Attach Photo Envelope Here

8. Construction date:  
Estimated \_\_\_\_\_ Factual \_\_\_\_\_
9. Architect \_\_\_\_\_
10. Builder \_\_\_\_\_
11. Approx. property size (in feet)  
Frontage \_\_\_\_\_ Depth \_\_\_\_\_  
or approx. acreage \_\_\_\_\_
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Condition: Excellent \_\_\_\_\_ Good \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_ No longer in existence \_\_\_\_\_

14. Alterations: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land \_\_\_\_\_ Scattered buildings \_\_\_\_\_ Densely built-up \_\_\_\_\_  
Residential \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial \_\_\_\_\_ Commercial \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Threats to site: None known \_\_\_\_\_ Private development \_\_\_\_\_ Zoning \_\_\_\_\_ Vandalism \_\_\_\_\_  
Public Works project \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

17. Is the structure: On its original site? \_\_\_\_\_ Moved? \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Related features: \_\_\_\_\_

#### SIGNIFICANCE

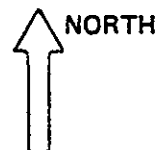
19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)  
Architecture \_\_\_\_\_ Arts & Leisure \_\_\_\_\_  
Economic/Industrial \_\_\_\_\_ Exploration/Settlement \_\_\_\_\_  
Government \_\_\_\_\_ Military \_\_\_\_\_  
Religion \_\_\_\_\_ Social/Education \_\_\_\_\_

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

22. Date form prepared \_\_\_\_\_  
By (name) \_\_\_\_\_  
Organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



**MASTER FILE**

1. Site No.: CA - - -  
Previous Designations:

18. Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ m

<input type="checkbox"/> 1) unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> 9) burials
<input type="checkbox"/> 2) lithic scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> 10) caches
<input type="checkbox"/> 3) ceramic scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> 11) hearths/pits
<input type="checkbox"/> 4) BRM/mill. feat.	<input type="checkbox"/> 12) quarry
<input type="checkbox"/> 5) petroglyphs	<input type="checkbox"/> 13) lineal features
<input type="checkbox"/> 6) pictographs	<input type="checkbox"/> 14) rock shelter/cave
<input type="checkbox"/> 7) architect. feat.	<input type="checkbox"/> 15) habitation debris
<input type="checkbox"/> 8) stone features	<input type="checkbox"/> 16) other

\_\_\_\_\_ 1) unknown                      \_\_\_\_\_ 9) mines  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2) foundations                \_\_\_\_\_ 10) machinery  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3) landscaping                \_\_\_\_\_ 11) walls/fences  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4) privy pits/dumps            \_\_\_\_\_ 12) graves/cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5) wells/cisterns               \_\_\_\_\_ 13) wharfs  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6) water conveyance           \_\_\_\_\_ 14) ships/barges  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7) roads/R/R beds             \_\_\_\_\_ 15) standing structures  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8) dams                           \_\_\_\_\_ 16) other

27. Easement: 1)unknown 2)yes 3)no

8. Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ m. Est. \_\_\_\_\_

9. NR Class Category: \_\_\_\_\_ 1)district  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2)site  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3)building  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4)structure  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5)object

10. NR Status: \_\_\_\_\_ 1)listed \_\_\_\_\_ Yr. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2)eligible \_\_\_\_\_ Yr. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3)meets criteria  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4)undetermined  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5)ineligible

11. Other Registration: \_\_\_\_\_ 1)HABS \_\_\_\_\_ 6)CHL  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2)HAER \_\_\_\_\_ 7)CPHI  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3)NHL \_\_\_\_\_ 8)Local Listing  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4)SHP \_\_\_\_\_ 9)County/Region. Pk.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5)SCP \_\_\_\_\_ 10)other

15. Ref. in Documented Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Yr. \_\_\_\_\_ Mo.  
Author: \_\_\_\_\_